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B. A. OBUKH INSTITUTE, USSR

"Ammonia Coefficient and Urinary Organic Acids in Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, Aniline Poisoning, and Chronic Toxic Bronchitis," S. N. Sinitayn, B. A. Obukh Inst, Moscow

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 9, No 4, 1946, pp 53-9

Changes in NH₃ coefficient and organic acid content in urine result from pulmonary anoxemia in certain cases of gas poisoning. Poisoning with CO or PNH₂ has similar effects. Induced fever is characterized by oxygen deficiency; effects on CO (as carboxy-hemoglobin) and organic acids in urine are due to a shift in acid-alkali balance.

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SOURCE Chinese periodical, Yen-hai Hsien-feng, Vol 8, No 3, 15 February 1948.
 (Translation specifically requested.)

THE KOREAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Fu En-p'ei

Laughter and Tears

Korea is a nation deeply impressed on the mind and heart of China. Before 1894 she maintained a very friendly relationship with China. Korea was a vassal of China, but was never interfered with in her domestic or foreign affairs. In reality Korea was an independent autonomous nation. In 1894 the Sino-Japanese War broke out; unfortunately China was defeated. Korea became a satellite of Japan, and afterwards came completely under Japan's power.

For the past 60 years Korean patriots within and outside the country have made a brave struggle for their nation's independence. The Chinese have not only given them sympathy and encouragement in spirit but also in the war of resistance against Japan they helped refugee patriots to form the "Provisional Government of the Korean Republic." In the Cairo Conference of November 1943, Chang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese Government, insisted on Korean independence and, although in the Cairo declaration of 1 December there was only the expression "that Korea will be free and independent within an appropriate period"—a conclusion which did not fully satisfy either Chinese or Koreans—yet for the Korean people it was a new stimulus and brought them hope for the dawning of their country's independence.

On 14 August 1945, Japan formally and unconditionally surrendered. The Korean people, knowing that the news had come for which they had hoped for many years, were in indescribable joy. They felt that after this they could escape the cruelty and restriction of the imperialist and could become people of an independent nation. They would never again be slaves

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to be pushed around and repressed. They have the right to their own house, a free nation.

However, a nation's independence, if not obtained at the cost of their own efforts, becomes a dream that is hard to realize. In the Potsdam Conference, Korea was divided into two occupation zones, north and south, divided at the 38th parallel of north latitude: this cast a shadow on the future of Korean independence.

On 8 September 1945 American troops landed in South Korea and a Soviet Army entered North Korea. This greatly aroused the Koreans to give them a very hearty reception as an Allied Army of "Liberation."

Nevertheless, the time of rejoicing quickly became a time of tears. The Moscow Conference of December 1945 decided "that Korea should be under a trusteeship of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and China for 5 years; and that the United States and the Soviet Union should quickly decide on plans for setting up a democratic and united Korea."

The facts of the last 2 years are that while the United States and the Soviet Union have had numberless conversations they have all resulted in nothing. The antagonism between the two great powers has become daily more acute and the wounds which outside forces have made in Korea have thereby become the deeper. Thus has been foreshadowed the development of the tragedy of Korea, and her future is indeed dark.

Growth of Communism

Under Japanese rule, Korea had no Communist organization and no Communist activities. What the Korean people needed was nationalism, not Communism. Political prisoners arrested by the Japanese were mostly patriots. After Japan surrendered, the Korean people had a great vogue of organizing political parties; these mushroomed throughout the country, reaching more than 500. A number of leftist parties first organized a central people's committee and took over the political power in Korea, announcing the formation of a "People's Republic." When the Soviet Army entered Korea they recognized this people's committee and proceeded to control and utilize it; thus the northern half of Korea, the Soviet sphere, set up a Soviet Government as arbitrary and reactionary as the Soviet Union. In South Korea the American Army did not recognize the so-called "People's Republic," but retained in political power the ruling organizations of Japanese days. This angered the Korean people; but later the American Army gradually rectified their mistakes and set South Korea on the road to democracy. They set up a provisional government on the basis of cooperation between Dr. Syngman Rhee (Democratic Party) and Kim Eo (Korean Independence Party). But just because the democracy in the south was of a kind that the Communists were adept at using for the expansion of their own organization, the latter's strength was by no means small; Communists in South Korea numbered 20,000. Their leader was Paek Hyung-yung, now 46 years old. He lived in Moscow for 2 years, was imprisoned by the Japanese in 1929, and obtained his freedom in 1939. Since then he has been carrying on underground activities.

In the Soviet zone of North Korea, Communist strength is of course very large. Its sources are also more complex. Besides Communists, who all along have been secretly active in the country, there are also numberless Koreans who fled from Japanese oppression to Siberia, and there received Soviet training. They followed the Soviet Army back into their "native land" as "victors." In addition, the Koreans who lived in northeast China, after the surrender of Japan, were organized by the Chinese Communist Party into a Korean Army. All these elements became the core of the Communist Party in North Korea.

In the 8 March, 1947 issue of Time magazine of New York we have the following report: "According to reliable reports from the Soviet-occupied area, a large number of Korean troops who have had connections with the Chinese Communist Party have for several months been coming into Korea from

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Manchuria; these forces have a power for organizing troops there under the Soviet-controlled North Korea Government. The number of these troops is about 50,000 and among them are many soldiers (TH: presumably Korean conscripts in the Japanese Army) who joined the Koreans living in Manchuria after the surrender of Japan. Their leaders are Yanan-trained, and a good number are graduates of Communist military and political colleges. Their highest leader is Kim Mu-chung. He is a veteran Chinese Communist, a Korean by nationality who lived a long time in Yanan; later he was the commanding officer of the Korean Volunteer Army, and is now the commanding officer of the newly-established North Korea 'Defense Corps'."

In February 1947 the Soviet Union began recruiting soldiers in the north, between the ages of 17 and 25. They recruited 500,000. This is sufficient proof that the Soviet Union, after the departure of American and Soviet troops, will use its trained Communist forces to seize the government and communize the whole of Korea. South Korea, in accordance with the Moscow decision, has trained no forces; hence, the designs of the Communist Party can be easily accomplished. Now the Soviet iron curtain is seen throughout North Korea. In the Soviet zone there is no opposition political party, still less is there any basic freedom. Stretched out over the streets is the picture of Stalin; the Korean flag is nowhere to be seen but the hammer and sickle is everywhere. The "political policy" of the Soviet Army is a redistribution of the land and its basic principle is "whoever has money is pro-Japanese and a traitor to his country," and therefore should be opposed and liquidated. Besides, there are demonstrations directed by the government and police.

Communist Plots in South Korea

With the help of the Soviet Army in North Korea, a firm foundation has been laid for the Communist Party, but it is still weak in the south. In order to communize the whole of Korea, Communist plots and activities in the south are increasing.

The Communists want to manufacture "coupons." First, they undermine the South Korea currency, just as the Chinese Communists do in China. This is a very clear example of their plots in the south. They print counterfeit notes on a large scale. Counterfeit notes were seized at their headquarters in South Korea and 14 Communists were arrested. Again, the Communists smuggle in bank notes printed by the North Korea Bank, hoping to make the economy of South Korea collapse. Furthermore, labor unions are in large measure dominated by the Communist Party. They are continually leading strikes. By these two methods they are trying to gain a large number of new "comrades."

Communist plots in South Korea are not limited to ruining the economy but include armed disturbances. In October 1946, members of the Communist Party attacked a police station near Taegu in North Kyong Sang Province. There were battles for 5 days with 59 police killed, 60 persons badly injured, and 100 missing. The Communist plan is to oppose any Koreans who cooperate with the American Military Government and to terrorize all non-Communist Koreans in order to increase the influence of the Communist Party.

However, all the Communist plots have gradually been seen through by the South Korea people and are no longer effective.

South Korea Communist Party in Exile

Because of the subjugation of Korea, the revolutionary movement was gradually suppressed by Japan and after 1919 most agitators took refuge outside the country; only a few Communists slipped into the country for their activities. By and large, the Communist Party naturally has comparatively more of a basis; at the same time, because 80% of the Koreans are

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oppressed peasants, Communist propaganda is very effective among them. Consequently, after the Japanese surrender, Communist influence was very strong, even in South Korea.

But the acts of the Communist Party, when tested by time, are spurned by the Korean people.

What most rouses their anger is that the Communist Party is a traitorous party that considers any advantage to the Soviet Union as welfare. As we Chinese see it, this is not strange at all. We know that the Communist Party in every country is a traitorous party, a "fifth column" that obeys Soviet orders.

All Koreans, including the Communists, at first were opposed to a four-power trusteeship over Korea. But the Communist Party attitude suddenly changed to strong support of the four-power trusteeship. They received the Soviet delegate's words, "Whatever party or person opposes trusteeship may not take part in the United Korea Government," which is equivalent to saying that only the Communist Party is qualified to be in the government. This slavish allegiance is surely tricky. Who will believe that such a Communist Party is a Korean party?

Korea is not yet independent, but the people's national consciousness far transcends their Communist consciousness. On this one point the Communist Party becomes the enemy of the Korean people. A group that is the people's enemy will certainly disappear.

Communist Violence in the North

The Communist Party in North Korea can do what it wishes, but the Christian Church gives it many headaches. For the Communist Party, like the Nazis, opposes all religion. But the Korean Christian Church is quite strong, so the Communists dare not openly oppose it. Therefore, the Communist Party espouses negative means of destroying it. They convert church buildings into Red Army barracks. When people or police plunder churches or beat the pastors and priests, they pay no attention. The first day of March was the anniversary of the Korean Revolution of 1919. The "People's Committee" held a celebration on this date in 1946. The Christians were not enthusiastic and the people were not pleased when police urged them to hang up pictures of Stalin. The Christians celebrated with religious services, but were attacked by ruffians who then proceeded to burn their churches and insult their ministers.

When the Soviet army first occupied Korea, the chairman of the "People's Committee" was Cho Man-sik, who was honored in Korea as a "Gandhi." The Russians also recognized his position of leadership. But he was not a Communist. Beginning with January 1946 he was "under surveillance"; the radio also attacked him as "unable to lead the conservative party." He was replaced by Kim Il Sung who, as the leader of the Communist Youth, had become the leader of the Korean Volunteer Army. After August, the radio ceased attacking Cho Man-sik. North Korea established a one-party government. Cho Man-sik disappeared after this. Such is Soviet-style "democracy."

Instances of violent action by Communists in North Korea are without number. Under an arbitrary government, nothing is safe; there is no freedom of speech; no news can penetrate the iron curtain. The examples given above are only two among many. We must mention one case of Red Army "behavior."

The Red Army is reputed to be a "people's army." When this "people's army" came to Korea, it made "liberation" painful enough for the Korean

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people. For this Red Army was a tattered mass of reserve troops, ill-clad and vulgar. When they saw that the oppressed Koreans were far better off, the Red Army could stand it no longer and raped and plundered and thus "liberated" for 2 months. Only after this did a better type of Red troops come in as a garrison, and with better discipline conditions improved. Those Red troops came to Korea after "liberating" China's Northeast; Chinese are familiar enough with such "liberation."

Red Army emotions in North Korea were innumerable. Land reform was propaganda material, but could not bear inspection.

Future of Korea

Korea was originally a united nation, with a homogeneous speech and literature, common habits of life, and a common consciousness. The result of this struggle in power politics has brought tragedy to Korea. Present-day Korea has been divided by the unnatural line of the 38th parallel into two unyielding masses, even into two opposing nations. The northern and southern sections are completely cut off from each other except for electric power transmission, which is still maintained. The "guidance" of foreign powers has even changed the Korean people's consciousness into two types, northern and southern. We should here boldly point out that Korea is already split and as soon as the allied armies withdraw, the tragedy will begin.

The facts are clear enough. Before Korea lie two paths. One is to take on completely the iron curtain, with the consequent exit of democracy from Korea; the other is, just like China, to burst forth with a war between democracy and Communist autocracy. Whichever is taken, each of these paths spells tragedy and misfortune for Korea.

As a result of World War II, the defeated ones are really not Germany, Japan, Italy and such nations, but the countries of Eastern Europe that are behind the iron curtain, Korea, and China. This is true because, although the war losses in all countries can now be restored, the countries under the iron curtain have become satellites of the Soviet Union, while China is in the grip of Red imperialists who carry on aggressive destructive war against her. Although Korea has escaped Japanese domination, she can yet be subjugated by Red totalitarianism. Her tragic fate is just beginning.

In World War II the Soviet Union joined with Germany to divide the spoils, and lined up with Japan to betray China. Most of all, in the war against Japan, she gave nothing. On what grounds has she any voice in the Far East? On what grounds can she treat Korea thus?

Who brought about this situation which is devoid of all justice? One explanation blames America's indulgent policy and the psychology of power politics. What does this prove? It proves that World War II was an imperialist war and all lovers of justice were deceived.

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